



WORONI

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Dung Ho!

A 1st-year history/maths student, Julius Roe, was arrested on Friday night for using the word "bullsh-t" in a public place. Those who have any doubts about the validity of arrest for the use of this word will be reassured by the fact that it was used to describe the arguments of the Right in relation to the war in Vietnam. The student was answering questions about his anti-government stance on the Vietnam war from RMC cadets who addressed him as "commo bastard". Before a mass of about fifty people in Garema Place with a background of stirring hymns from the Christian Revivalists, he gave a speech urging all to attend the Moratorium on September 18th. The police sergeant was shocked by the way this obscenity followed so naturally from a description of the reasons for our defence of the 'free' government of South Vietnam. However, he waited until the long haired speaker wearing a moratorium badge had finished before leading him away under careful security to the cop van. The quiet exit was successful in preventing trouble in the form of obscene chants which may have shocked the women and children in the square. The arrest did not stop the moratorium radicals led by Rev. George Garnsey from continuing their speeches.

At the station the student was charged by four policemen, three of whom had been national servicemen and the other an RSL member. The officers were pleased to see him arrive because no other arrests had been made that evening and only one pers-

on was being held in custody in the cell. Each of the four policemen managed at some stage during the proceedings to address the prisoner and the Moratorium as a 'phucking bastard'. The sergeant from the RSL said that our student and "the rest of your gutless friends" should front up to the 1971 Dawn Service and "see how far they got with their Moratorium rubbish."

While being charged with using indecent language in a public place the captive was thoroughly fingerprinted and photographed. The efficient policeman took two complete sets of fingerprints with the left hand in the left slot and vice versa. The student was cynically indifferent, but was positively amused when the same police man tried again and put the student's thumb in the index finger slot.

An inventory of our student's possessions revealed Moratorium badges, Moratorium stickers and a list of the speakers at the forum. The sergeant felt he was doing his country a service by keeping the Moratorium stickers and the speaker list. When the student pointed out the missing possessions the sergeant denied their existence and added that "those filthy stickers would only find their way onto private property." Following discussion the sergeant told him he must either sign for his possessions as they were or spend the night in jail. When he was released the sergeant handed back the correct number of stickers still persisting that they had been put in his drawer earlier in the day and 'found' the list in return for \$10 bail. The sergeant farwelled our student with a cheery "See you here again on September 18."

The Moratorium committee and/or hangers on periodically stage an impromptu harangue in Garema Place of a Friday night.

This 'taking the word to the people' in competition with the singing Bible-bashers, sometimes raises a spark of interest. Drop by next time, if only to be amazed at what some of the audience give as reasons to support the war.

In and around John XXIII

And what did you do during the vacation? Greg Hosking (final-year law/arts) and Mike Jacobs (arts part-timer), both John XX111 inmates, went camping under the trees behind Ursula College.

Not that they're voyeurs (not much). Just that there was no room for them in John XX111 for a couple of nights. Too many of the college's approximately 300 rooms had been booked for conferences for all of the 60 or so students who wanted to stay in college for the vacation to keep their rooms for the 25 August 25 and 26. This is how it all happened....

A few weeks before the end of last term, a notice went up on the John XX111 board. The college had received heavy bookings for conferences. It was possible that not all those who wished to stay would be able to do so for the whole vacation. Residents were invited to apply to retain their rooms for the vacation.

About 60 did. A week or so before terms end, the lottery results were posted. Some thirty of the applicants got their rooms

for the whole time. The rest were required to move out for those two days. Mike and Greg decided that camping out, besides being cheap, would be an appropriate way of dealing with the annoyance of having to clear out their rooms completely for a sociologist or art teacher or political scientist or whatever, only to go through the business of restoring them to their pristine homeliness two days later.

"Although everyone knows that the halls have to have the conferences during vac. to keep the fees down, and although the college has the constitutional right to require us to vacate rooms during the vacation, I was a bit annoyed about it at the time", Mike said.

"The question going round the place was 'Is this a college or a hotel?' We just thought that the administration could have given a bit more evidence of acting as a student residence. If the bookings were starting to get heavy, they could have warned us, even if this meant asking blokes to commit themselves half-way through first term to leaving or staying for August".

The great day came. The boys pitched their tent late last Tuesday afternoon, with The Canberra Times there to record the event. A group of sympathisers (camp followers?) painted a large sign which was strung from two trees, facing Fowlers Road - "John XX111 Annexe". A little band stood around the tent, sucking tins and singing "We have been removed... Out on our arse, we have been tossed, and have been removed today".

On Wednesday after an allegedly comfortable night, the boys got up in time to boil a billy and have a brew, and then went to the union for shower, shave, s, s and s, and breakfast.

"We decided that it wouldn't be consistent for us to eat out meals in John's if we were making a thing about not living there", said Mike, who is doing all the talking because Greg wasn't around at the time of writing. He's a slave of the examination system in the law school.



THE SKUNK REPLIES

Sir,
Since my article in Woroni on Ursula College finally roused some of the residents (Woroni 28-7-70) to make some quite pointless comments I wish to clarify my position.

In writing the article, it was not my intention to embarrass any individual and if this has accidentally happened, it is unfortunate. However I did intend to embarrass the Ursula College system, and I trust that this has succeeded (The protests to university administration by one of the Ursula authorities supports this).

I believe that the system, in attempting to inflict a morality upon the residents, is wrong and unjust, and should not be tolerated on campus, even if a large number of inmates do submit to it. Like some of the Hall Governing Bodies, the Ursula authorities often appear to take little account of the needs and freedom students require, and such a situation should not exist on campus - in an environment which is supposedly free of the unnecessary personal restrictions found elsewhere.

Trusting that future letters from Ursula may be a little more constructive than their first abortive effort.

David Spratt.

FUCKIN ORRIBLE

Sir,

It seems to me that you have suddenly discovered a new word and, like a small boy with a new toy, must display it at every opportunity.

The last three issues of Woroni (7,14,21 July) prominently featured the word "fuck" apparently for no better reason than to draw attention to an article. Any slight connection the word has had with the article concerned has not disguised this obvious attempt at sensationalism and has indeed made a mockery of the article.

I was particularly appalled at the last two efforts, the first of which concerned an article on Ursula College visiting regulations - a fairly mild topic given unnecessary overtones by your tawdry heading. The heading was used regardless of the embarrassment it must have caused the female concerned and Sister Angela. Your last effort was even more an example of immature writing. You picked up an already hackneyed phrase "Fuck the Draft" which by its very form will strengthen the present suspicion that student protestors are a bunch of adolescents. Surely one of the essentials in undertaking a move as important as draft evasion is to gain as much support as possible. Why not show from the outset that you are sincere in your beliefs and mature in your approach? The heading detracted enormously from the obviously genuine article by Michael Hamel-Green.

The phrase incidentally appears boldly in the men's toilet in the S.G.S. Library where it properly belongs, along with all the other scribbles of its kind.

Brian Triglone.

Dear Brian,

Up to a point you are quite right. There is nothing particularly clever, witty or daring about the word 'fuck'. It is a word like any other. It serves the, somewhat paradoxical, dual purpose of an expletive and a description of a rather pleasant and not uncommon activity. If all Woroni readers reach your high level of understanding we will have achieved something. If a sizeable number of Australians do so we may actually be able to see the occasional unmutated movie.

Michael Silverton.

ANNOTATION

Sir,

I was impressed with the variety of ways to screw the draft described in the last "Woroni." Further additions that come to mind include:

- (1) Use a variety of writing styles and types of pens or pencils - this will tend to allay suspicions about a large number of similar-looking forms.

Fuchs 深信他應和意大利名畫家達文西、西班牙名畫家達利 (Dali), 和德國名畫家丟勒 (Durer) 等相提並論。最近, 美國一本著名雜誌的一位編輯, 在維也納 Fuchs 的畫室參觀他的作品後, 評他很像是在都勒的再生。Fuchs 用手指着他的胸膛喊着回答:

奧地利藝術家 Ernst Fuchs 作品中的女人, 大部份都是成熟、肉感、和極端誘人的惡毒女人; 另一方面, 男人却總是蒼白、瘦弱、受苦、和消瘦枯槁的形象。Fuchs 的創作, 始終是圍繞著「男人無能抗拒女人誘惑」這主題; 他的素描、油畫、和石版畫都是他的嚴厲警告, 警告放縱情慾的代價是墮落和死亡。因此, 我們犯不着驚訝他總愛在聖經中尋覓他的靈感; 類似的誨世故事聖經多的是。同時他又拒絕用模特兒, 寧願捕捉他想像中的幻影。

現年三十九歲的 Fuchs, 是現代歐陸的頂尖兒畫家。他是頗具影響力的 School of Fantastic Realism of Vienna 的始創者; 他的作品, 到處陳列在歐洲大部份主要的博物館和美術館。然而, 說來諷刺得很, 美國人對他幾乎毫無所知; 這論被譏為文化沙漠的香港。

Fuchs 出身富裕家庭, 三歲時已有天才的美譽。在希特拉未使他家散人亡、淪為孤兒之前, 即是十五歲前那段時間, 他在一流藝術學院中過著自稱「田園詩般」的生活。

- (2) Give the address of next of kin and birthplace overseas in a country which contributes large numbers of migrants to Australia e.g. Britain, Greece, Italy, or Germany. Think of addresses (false) which are likely to be duplicated considerably e.g. 15 Smith St. Liverpool, Britain.
- (3) Look up a metropolitan map or street directory to give addresses for "registrant" of next-of-kin. Don't specify suburb - just the number, the street and the city.
- (4) Fill out registration forms for people you think are anti-draft but apathetic - if they say nothing to the authorities after receiving a certificate, they may even be called up. Then point out to them the immunity from the law because they can take no responsibility for correction of mistakes by Department of Labour and National Service.
- (5) Beware of typewriters for "anonymous" or false correspondence - they can be traced and identified from writing more easily than handwriting.
- (6) If you are travelling or know of anyone else who is, spread the false forms over a large number of post offices.

- (7) Stockpile forms if possible and continue to send them in late - even for intakes prior to this one. Give short notes of apology with some - also use birthdates you know have been selected for conscription.
- (8) Send in correspondence on odd objects e.g. painted onto bricks or sheets of fibro, scratched on a watermelon or a potato, or tattooed on the back of a snake or scorpion. If they won't keep the original correspondence, they'll have some fun copying the message!
- (9) Send letters of all kinds without stamps - further expense for the system!

Good luck with the draft-screwing!

The Phantom Draft-Phucker.

GRAFT & CORRUPTION

Dear Sir,
We would like to draw to the attention of the fee paying students, the inequities under which the A.N.U. Ski Lodge is being operated.

Letters

The rules of the Lodge are adamant in requiring that "Rule 7) Bookings for weekends will open on the Monday 12 days prior to the weekend."

In at least one instance bookings for weekends have been accepted prior to the specified date, thus precluding genuine applications from being made.

The Executive Secretary, Mr. Gray, has admitted this flagrant breach of the rules but declined to rectify the injustice on the grounds that the Lodge was operating at a loss and any opportunity to obtain a full booking would be taken.

This simply is not a satisfactory method of operating a student facility of such an expensive nature.

The rules are designed to ensure equal opportunity for all students to use the lodge. The present infringement defeats this intention and casts doubt on the integrity of the booking system.

We would hope for no future infringement of the booking rules by the Sports Union.

Brian Knox, Tim Mackey
Ross Watch, Chris Fogarty
Rosemary Murphy, Geraldine Lynch.

GARBAGE

Dear Sir,

As with many new set ups the Union Bar has plenty of room for improvement. For example, the practice of making people take in a lunch if they want to go into the Bar at 12 is ridiculous. What happens if you don't want your lunch till 1? A hamburger or pie would be cold by then. Also, after you take it into the Bar, you can throw it away - the important thing being that you have bought a meal (thereby adding to the bulging Union coffers).

There is also one particular unsavoury practice which we would like to see stopped immediately. When beers are poured the barman carefully collects all the slops in a tray. When there is enough in the tray, it is poured into a glass, a head is put on it, and it is sold as a beer. Can the new Union Board of Management put a stop to this? Alcoholics Anonymous.

By lunchtime on Wednesday, thanks to the picture in the Crimes, three offers of housing for the bold adventurers had been phoned to John's.

"We thanked them and knocked them back", said guess-who. "It was a bit of a matter of principle by then. But it was rather funny. I'm sure people don't believe you can be quite warm and comfortable in a tent. We even knocked back the offer of a vacancy from the John's bursar". (Little brother Canberra News uptown got into the act with a rigged picture of a couple of feet sticking out of the wrong end of the tent. "We hadn't the heart to wake them". Yecch.)

Later on Wednesday night, it was a different story. Canberra was in the process of getting an inch of rain, someone had walked through a guy-rope and ripped a hole in the tent roof, and the whole thing was awash. But when they returned home at 11 pm, the boys found a note in the tent: "Dear tent-dwellers, there is a room for you in A118 in Ursula College to-night if you wish, Sr. Angela".

"It was too much", said Mike (again). "We threw our principles down the storm-water drain and went inside. It's hard enough for me to get invited to stay the night at Ursula at the best of times, so when you get the nod from Sister A you can't refuse."

(Canberra News, ever alert, was on the spot next morning to take pictures of the sleeping beauties in their room at Ursula.)

Ed. Note: Not only have the Halls over-booked for the entire vacation leaving no room for some residents, but students on IV's, smaller conferences or just travelling between universities have looked in vain towards the Halls for accommodation. Upwards of twenty bedraggled students entered the SRC office looking for rooms; three in the end slept on the Woroni office floor. As bodies designed to serve students, the Hall administrations could well bear in mind the need for cheap student accommodation over vacations, instead of booking as many prestigious, and wealthy conferences as possible.

Election Another Fiasco

The great vermilion Union Election race is over. Six goons and four idiots have been elected. One meeting has been called and lapsed for want of a hairy quorum. But the only thing that seems certain is that the vast majority of the Union's membership thinks that Paul Pentony is a woman.

Union Board elections have a great and glorious tradition of being uncontested. Not any more. One sunny afternoon last term his small stomach bulging with a Garran Hall lunch, the official Eccles of the the Goon Society brushed the tomato sauce from his scout's uniform, looked to the left looked to the right and looked to the right again and initiated "Why don't we run for the Union Board?"

No sooner said than done. Like madmen they ran. Through the nomination handicap and the great curriculum vitae stakes. Ballpoints flashed in the sun as they flashed down the paperwork straights and a French baron in Newport decided he could afford a new sail or two for his yacht.

But life could not remain swuntless for long. The list of nominees was published and panic hit the Goon camp. The all-leather record of never winning an election was in jeopardy. Against competition such as this it might be impossible to lose.

A meeting was held in Eccles' room and the Goons steadfastly reversed their policy. "If we can't lose we'll win graciously" they paraphrased and promptly set the great SRC cardboard Gestetner in motion, churning out propaganda and mood music.

Leaving the familiar surroundings of Garran Hall they strode out fearlessly down the Winston Vista Line. Even as the outgoing board held its final meeting Goon posters broke out like a yellow rash over the Union building.

The disease proved nearly as contagious as the dreaded lurgy and in less time than it takes to say YYYYYACKABOO Peter Mayer had put up posters of his own and commissioned a printed hand bill. Morrison produced a handout and even Rakesh decided to titillate the masses with posters of scantily dressed women extolling the virtues of New Improved Ahuja.

And so to the moment of truth. The counting of the vote. Union Secretary and returning officer De Totth was down with the pling leaving the counting to his trusted cohorts Falvey and West with representatives of both Goons and Idiots keenly scruting.

With strong support from their large Catholic families Cunliffe and Pentony came in first, Cunliffe leading by a short sibling. Union heavies Refshauge and Ahuja were next past the post hotly pursued by the five women. Goon candidate Wadsley tied with Sadler for the final position on the board. Scrutineers called for a recount, the aid of an IBM Grand Piano and an abacus was enlisted and Sadler came out ahead by three nurgles in C sharp.

Behind Wadsley were another two Goons, Mayer, Hartley and then the rest.

Six Goons, four Idiots, eight appointees. Not a pretty sight. But its your Board and you'd better love it or leave it as they say in Transylvania.

Michael Silverton.

A Bigger and Better Moratorium

Presidential candidate Dzu came second in the 1967 Vietnam elections. He was a peace candidate, i.e. someone who called for direct negotiations between Saigon and the NLF and Hanoi. Of the 11 candidates the peace candidates gained 64% of the votes, but there is no preferential voting system. Shortly afterwards, Dzu was gaoled for 5 years. FOR CALLING FOR A NEGOTIATED PEACE. He did nothing more.

Read the article in August 3 NATIONAL U to find out what the Saigon government does to anyone who attends a peace demonstration. Statements by leaders of the Saigon Student Union, the National Union of Students, Buddhists, more and more of the Vietnamese Catholic leaders, and relief teams, medical teams, and writers from the USA and Europe, claim that the Saigon government has very little popular support apart from the leaders of the army. It is already clear that the Saigon government would fall in weeks if US support were withdrawn, and it is becoming clearer that few Vietnamese would lament its passing. The people who are fighting against the US are all Vietnamese, and about 75% of them are from the south. They have stalemated the world's strongest power, and their main weapon has been the determination of the Vietnamese to escape the control of foreigners that has so bedevilled them from the days of French colonialism to the present.

Nevertheless, a large number of Vietnamese do not give enthusiastic support to the NLF or Hanoi forces, especially in the bigger cities. But it must be made clear to our government which so sycophantically supports the Saigon regime that most of these people do not support either the Saigon government or the NLF. They support the multitude of groups which want peace. It is the nature of our culture to see things as black and white, and to draw distinctions wherever possible, but it is in the nature of the Vietnamese to compromise and to gloss over small differences wherever possible. There is little doubt that given the the removal of foreign military power, a just compromise could be made.

We Australians must work to get the troops withdrawn from Vietnam, or at least withdrawn into enclaves. And we must work

to get the wide scale bombing of the countryside by B52 stopped. Those who worry about pollution of Australia's air and rivers: consider the effects of the defoliants on Vietnam's rivers and fields; is an emerald field, browned and blackened and cratered to be out legacy? Look up at a B52 flying at 30,000 feet, and tell the falling bombs that you are only a civilian, a farmer, who supports neither army, who wants only peace.

We students who live in an environment of material ease, of more-or-less freedom, and who will have all the benefits of education and good jobs and a big voice in lives we lead, must if we have any respect for others try to convince our government that Vietnam involvement was a mistake, and that to continue the fighting is a mistake.

MORATORIUM SEPTEMBER 18

The Moratorium lives! But it will have to be bigger and better this time, because on May 6 there was a tremendous turnout but the war goes on unchanged. The Moratorium could help. It is a truly democratic expression of opinion, where each person stands as an individual and as one of a



Constable John Franklin likes taking pictures. He is seen here smiling happily after taking some candid shots of pensioners outside Parliament House. He also collects photo's of University students speaking in Garema Place and trade unionists rallying and people doing things like that. This picture was taken by Kieth Webby.

group of friends and peacefully states his mind on a specific subject. On May 6 all the old bogeys about demonstrations being for the strange minority were exorcised. This time, the government may listen, but only if the Moratorium has your support.

The US was spending money on the war at the rate of \$30,000 million in 1969. Help to turn that into \$30,000 million worth of roads/schools/hospitals/irrigation/universities/food/and 35 million Vietnamese friends.

The campaign is progressing: in Canberra the committee meets every Tuesday at 30 Canning St. Ainslie, all welcome, and there is an office downstairs in the Union for information, posters, pamphlets, badges, stickers.

Thursday Sept 10: Film, "IN THE YEAR OF THE PIG"

Thursday, Sept 17: Films, "HEARTS AND MINDS [Bruce Petty and George Dreyfus] and INSIDE NORTH VIETNAM [Felix Greene]

Weekend of Sept 12 and succeeding week: letterboxing pamphlets to every bloody house in Canberra.

Harangues in Garema Place every Friday night.

Organise on-the-job meetings where you work, or where your father works. [Only a few so far]. SPREAD THE WORD.

Festering sore

Last Tuesday the Liquor and Allied Trades Union called its members out on strike for four hours as part of a nationwide ACTU sponsored protest against the Budget. Since the refectory, milkbar and bar staff of the Union are all members of Liquor and Allied this presented a problem for the the Board of Management.

While the fact that the strike occurred during the vacation certainly alleviated the probable disruption it created problems of a more subtle nature.

With the foresight for which it is justly famous the Board of Management elections had been held on the last three days of term, with the result that the first meeting of the Board could not take place until the vacation. Less than half of the elected members were able to attend and a gentlemen's agreement was reached that the old executive should remain in power until third term.

Now it so happens that the executive of the the Union Board has three members, the Chairman [Rakesh Ahuja], who was at the time in Canberra, the Deputy Chairman [Richard Refshauge], who was in America, and another member of the Board [Geoff Sadler] who was in Melbourne, as was the Secretary of the Union. That left the decision pretty much to Rakesh, who proposed the following course of action.

- [i] Pay Peter Mayer, a member of the Board [and casual barman] to open the Bar.
- [ii] Pay six students to keep the refectory open.
- [iii] Pay the casual milk bar staff to open the milk bar.
- [iv] Employ the refectory staff on Monday night to prepare Tuesday's lunch, thus compensating for lost wages on Tuesday.
- [v] Use the Administrative staff to help and supervise in the refectory.

Which all sounds very nice until you realise that it involves employing scab labor.

Realising that this sort of thing was likely to occur and not wishing to be made a party to it one of the Goon candidates, Paul Pentony trotted along to the meeting between Rakesh and the administrative staff to make sure his point of view was at least heard.

At first it seemed it wouldn't be. Ahuja made it very plain indeed that he thought Pentony had no right to interfere in his decision and would not let him do so and then in a characteristic about face agreed that he could. Predictably Pentony opposed the use of scab labour. Rakesh quickly agreed that service in the bar could be dispensed with but, since the assistant secretary maintained that the Liquor and Allied Trades people would not object to paying students to do the work of the strikers, decided to open the Refectory and Milkbar. In the light of the illegal approval of the Union there was little that Pentony could do at this stage to stop the refectory from opening.

The only alternative available was to find enough volunteers to make the employment of scabs unnecessary. The great Goon machine swung into action and produced them.

Meanwhile Rakesh rang a contact in the Trade Union game who confirmed Pentony's misgivings on the subject of scabs. He therefore reversed his decision and decided to work only with volunteer labour and the administrative staff. He also decided to come in himself during his lunch hour.

And that is how it came to pass that last Tuesday the administrative staff of the Union, Mrs Riddell of the SRC, Rakesh and five goons found out what it is like to serve in the refectory.

Wallace Greenslade.

It is sad to find that on the University the large building site at Burgmann College employed scab laborers during the National stoppage. The workers steadfastly refused to leave the job, in spite of an order by a union official. In the face of an hostile attack the official was forced to leave.

Chesneaux on Vietnam

On the 12th of August, Professor Chesneaux, the visiting historian from the Sorbonne, spoke to a public meeting at Lyneham High School on "The Vietnamese Nation." It was a brave thing to do. The crucial thing about public meetings is, anyone can go. Seminars are testing, no doubt, but in usual circumstances, the participants are polite. Academics do not "vomit on the rug." Chesneaux argued a controversial case, and, more important, he fielded questions from the Audience. He not only had to wade into one of those very hostile "questions" of the forestalled variety ("Do you accept that... "yes" ... "well what about...") but he also had to cope with the efforts of well-meaning but embarrassing sympathizers. He proved superior to the occasion.

He showed that he had an incredibly detailed knowledge of goings on in Vietnam, he put forward new ideas and in short asked him a "forshadowed" question. The episode unfolded as follows; it was Chesneaux's most dazzling performance.

managed to decisively dispose of every question put to him - hostile, friendly or neutral. I mentioned above that someone

A man stood up, and asked a seemingly innocuous question. "Who do you accept as being a reliable authority on Vietnam" ... he offered Chesneaux a choice of three authors - Unbeknown to Chesneaux, if he chose author x, he admitted that 10,000 North Vietnamese peasants were killed in the course of the 1955 land reform, if he chose author y, he admitted to 50,000 being killed, and author z (the booby prize) carried an acknowledgement that 500,000 were slaughtered. He waded in and chose x.

Chesneaux was duly informed about the unfortunate peasants. Things hadn't worked out as effectively as they might have but the questioner nevertheless turned to the audience and proceeded to make his point. "I ask you, how could elections have been held in 1956 in this atmosphere of mass murder. Why didn't the Professor mention this in his talk?" and so on.

Chesneaux's reply was perfect. It was intellectually and emotionally satisfying. He began with a seemingly irrelevant dissertation on fragmentation bombs - they are made by an American firm, they can only destroy people and not military sites or productive capacity. But vast quantities of these have been dropped on North Vietnam. "And I didn't mention this in my talk." Spontaneous applause from the audience.

Chesneaux had proved superior in showmanship but this clearly wasn't enough and he continued. First, although it was difficult to estimate the precise numbers killed it was fairly certain that the figure was under 10,000. Secondly, this period represented a "crisis" or an "aberration" in the pattern of North Vietnamese government and could not be represented as its normal *modus operandi*. This was evidenced by the dismissal of the General Secretary of the Party and the assumption of this office by Ho himself during this period.

Many other interesting points were made. Here are two:

(i) domino theory: "if there is a domino phenomenon then it operates in reverse". Viz Indonesia, Thailand, Cambodia.

(ii) "computerized" war: We have heard this slogan before. But consider its relevance to "Vietnamization". The "computerized war" thesis is simply that highly sophisticated technology and techniques - radar, pattern bombing, etc - are playing an increasingly important part in the American War effort. But the import of this is that the withdrawal of American troops is not necessarily offset by new improved ARVN forces. They may well be replaced by new machines and a numerically small contingent of Americans to operate them. Breakdowns in the efficiency or morale of either the South Vietnamese or American troops (e.g. disaffected blacks) may now become apparent simply because they are increasingly irrelevant.

Geoff Kingston

The great plastic Wottysed

Before resigning yourselves to third term and foggery, spend one last night in merriment and dissipation.

Come to the Plastic Ceilidh at 8.00 pm on Friday, the 11th of September. (A ceilidh is a kind of gaelic jam session, featuring much music, song, liquor and food.) This particular ceilidh will be erupting in the Burton Hall dining-room. A meagre \$1.50 will procure you jazz, folk (pseudo-gaelic and other sorts) and supper. Beer, wine and Fairy Floss will be sold at reasonable prices, by charming waitresses. Wear gaelic, quasi-gaelic or whatever gear you please and join in the singing and general serendipity. Levitate Burton Hall if you like!

The ceilidh is being organised by Abschol to raise money for the Pilbara Scheme. The several groups of aborigines in the Pilbara area of Western Australia, are remarkable for their independence, autonomy and cultural integrity. Abschol (on a national level) is trying to raise enough money to buy and stock land that these people are interested in. It also intends to help them in their present work, which is mining rare minerals by a primitive but extremely efficient process.

Tickets for the Plastic Ceilidh are available from ...

Mary Carse (Garran Hall), Lenore Mander-son (S.R.C. Office) Gillian Hoare (Burton Hall), Anne Jones and any Abschol member.

Closely Guarded Seminars

The Strategic and Defence Studies Centre (S.D.S.C.) was established in the latter half of 1966, its function being to undertake research within strategic and defence fields. The Centre is incorporated within the Research School of Pacific Studies in the Institute. The facilities of the Defence Studies Project (established in 1963) of the Department of Political Science was incorporated into the S.D.S.C. when it was founded. The Defence Studies Project was supported by funds from the Ford Foundation as were the greater proportion of the financial needs of the Australian Institute of International Affairs at that stage.

Some doubt has arisen as to what organization financed the establishment of the S.D.S.C. Ford did not come forward with funds until 1967, (and they did not announce these grants earlier than 1967) some time after the establishment of the centre.

Who, then, supported the Centre from its establishment to when Ford funds were forthcoming. Also if this grant was not announced until 1967, on what financial support did the Centre intend to exist on in the following years, assuming Dr. T.B. Millar (the Executive Officer) did not know of the Ford grant.

In 1966 Ford contributed \$3,116 to the Research School of Pacific Studies for international research, in 1967 this figure jumped to \$35,687 and in 1968 it jumped again to \$84,767. This is a spectacular rise over three years and it also coincides with the growth expansion of the S.D.S.C. Is it essential that the amount allotted to the S.D.S.C. be kept confidential - surely it is important enough to be made public - or, is it too important?

With relation to Ford grants, I.F. Stone's Weekly (3 April 1967) remarked, "Frankly, we don't think the shift from C.I.A. to Ford makes much difference. The Ford Foundation, with McGeorge Bundy at its head, like the Rockefeller Foundation, which Dean Rusk long ran, are part of the same pompous American establishment ... These stuffed shirt institutions are no more likely to finance independent and critical writing on American policy in Vietnam or Latin America than would the C.I.A." A very valid point has been raised here.

"The Centre... holds seminars and discussions, a main principle of which is to engage both academics and officials concerned with defence problems in full and frank discussion" (A.N.U. 1968 Report p.92)

Unfortunately this "main principle" sounds very nice in theory but it is not put into practice. Seminars have been held in a shroud of secrecy to which academics are not allowed to attend or only a selected few can attend. Recently a seminar was held for which two Americans flew out. The seminar was not publicised, and when an S.G.S. academic found out about it and he applied to attend, as his work lay within the bounds of the seminar, he was refused.

The fact that the seminar was hushed up and this academic was refused permission, to attend and that two Americans flew out for it can only point to the conclusion that the information discussed was classified, but Dr. Millar assures us that no classified information is involved in the S.D.S.C.

If the 1967 Conference held by the Centre on British Withdrawal from Asia can be taken as typical of both the following Conference (in February 1968 on Australian and New Zealand defence co-operation) and seminars then we must not take the conclusions of these activities too seriously.

Two important quotes from the review (Bulletin, 13 January, 1968) by Peter Samuel, a Vietnam Hawk, of the book which resulted from the 1967 Conference are worth noting. Samuel began, the book was "an account of how our foreign affairs establishment protects itself against ideas." He concludes that Millar's mistake was in not inviting along to the conference people "who might have shaken his conservatives a little in their rut. A Santamaria, a Knopfmacher, a Cooksey, a Colin Clark or a Teichmann or two were desperately needed."

If this is typical, (and I believe it is) of the Centre then the claim that Dr. Millar makes that the S.D.S.C. "does not have views: it provides facilities where views can be expressed and research free-

ly undertaken", does not hold much water, if any at all (Australian Left Review Aug-Sept. 1969, P38)

Millar says in his article 'Defence in the Universities' in the Bulletin October 1966 "academics in the United States studying defence problems have told me that usually about 90% of relevant information is publicly available. In some cases the other 10% may be vital!" He assures us that the 90% is sufficient for any analysis.

He also assures us that the S.D.S.C. will not be using any classified material, i.e. the 10% or the Australian equivalent. Information not publicised can only be assumed to fall in the 10% category.

From the foregoing points it is obvious that there is much doubt still surrounding the centre, and it may be preferred that way for those involved. There is little reason to hold much faith in the institution at present, if one can hold any faith in such an institution in the first place. To my mind a peace institute (along the lines of the Swedish example) would be far more creative and constructive.

Bryan Havenhand

A fair go for all

The formation of a national campaign against inequalities in educational opportunity was announced during August by Miss Dany Humphreys, the education vice president of the 112,000 member National Union of Australian University Students.

From evidence collected by Dr. Radford now director of the Australian Council for Educational Research as early as 1962 it was clear that socio-economic factors were primary causes of early school leaving. Many students of high ability left at the end of Form IV and of these a disproportionate number are from working class and country homes.

Another index of inequalities is the socio-economic background of those who continue on to higher education. There are two groups: the students who have not experienced lack of educational opportunities because they are from the better off middle class families, and the few exceptional students who have struggled through the net of inequalities by luck, or very high intelligence and motivation. The first group is of course very much greater.

NUAUS believes that there is an urgent need for this problem to be highlighted now, so that reasonable urgency measures can be taken. The national survey of educational needs over the next five years has indicated that \$6,000 million will be required. Although the report has not been released and the June Premier's conference did not reach any decisions on this finance, NUAUS believes that when it is decided to allocate it, the guiding principle should be "who is most in need?" Country children, inner city area children, migrant aboriginal, female and handicapped children have for too long been neglected and denied the same opportunities in education that are available to other children. The imbalance must be corrected.

"Education - a fair go for all" is the campaign slogan. Planned activities for the campaign are teach-ins on inequalities, work outs by students in primary and secondary schools and a national essay and art competition for school children based on the theme "The School I would like."

5,000 signatures on petitions calling for an inquiry into inequalities and the immediate financing of special programmes, the provision of pre-school opportunities for all children from culturally different or socially and economically disadvantaged backgrounds have been presented to the House of Representatives between March and June this year. A further 5,000 signatures will be presented in the next session of Parliament.

NUAUS has received strong support for this campaign from parent and teacher organisations throughout Australia. Local committees in each capital city have been formed and representatives of parents, teachers, trade unions, migrant, Aboriginal and handicapped children's groups are attending to discuss local activities. Meetings of these committees are being held in Sydney and Melbourne during Education week.

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HOMOSEXUAL LAW REFORM

It is an odd fact that in the minds of people who have some grounds for believing themselves enlightened, there can cohabit with that belief an indifference in the face of legalized injustice. The Homosexual Law Reform Society was founded in Canberra last year when two events catalysed this odd mood of people who for years had felt, without doing anything about it, that male homosexuals were victimised by law. These two events were (a) the publication of the Government's Draft Criminal Code for the Australian Territories; and (b) the imprisonment of a man on a charge of indecent assault. This charge and the circumstances of the man's arrest and trial were not remarkable, by the standards of justice which Australian society believes sexual deviants deserve: two grown men, late at night, in a dark car parked on a lonely bush track, were making love when a policeman happened to surprise one of them into an admission of what they had been doing: "He touched me." The one who said nothing got off; the one who blurted out his three honest words got six months in Cooma prison. According to the law as it now stands, he could also have been whipped and manacled had the trial judge been of a mind to order it. Admittedly, there had been no "assault" in any sense that a layman would admit, since to fondle someone is not to be assaulted by him (or her - beware, heteros, the Crimes Act might be used against that, too). Admittedly, a man had lost his livelihood and reputation. But it had all happened before; there had been many more scandalous, cruel, unjust and stupid prosecutions than this one, yet they had never aroused public indignation nor precipitated the formation of a law-reform society.

'Order of nature'

But this case happened about the time when the Government had published, and invited comment on, the new code of criminal legislation that it intends to introduce in Canberra as the basis of a uniform law for all of Australia. And, among several sections of this Draft Criminal Code which attracted criticism, is to be found a new sort of sexual offence, unknown to the Crimes Act (which licenses our sexual behaviour at present). This offence is to be called "sexual connection against the order of nature". The wording says nothing about homosexual behaviour - one must therefore assume that it could be interpreted as including heterosexual behaviour. It does not define what "the order of nature" might be - but when a married man has been recently imprisoned in NSW under the present Crimes Act for fucking his own wife in a way other than the missionary position, it is hardly to be wondered at that some Canberra residents foresaw that the meaning which might be put on those words "against the order of nature" would be one which could be derived from the Old Testament rather than from the Kinsey Reports. So, it might appear that the Government intends to copy South Africa and have its police spy, not only on lonely men in lavatories, but also on the heteros in their own beds. The mood of the people who founded the HLRS was that things had gone far enough, that it was time the Government of Australia accepted a single principle that seems to us unexceptionable and obvious in its justice and yet which is far from being implicit in our criminal law: that men and women should be free to do what they like with their own bodies, as long as they do not hurt, damage or infringe the civil liberties of anyone else. One first step towards achieving this ideal was to form a group to draft an amended ordinance for the A.C.T., to replace both the out-of-date Sections 79,80 and 81 of the NSW Crimes Act and the even more out-of-date sexual-offences provisions of the new Draft Criminal Code. We decided to base our proposed reform on the English Sexual Offences Act of 1967, which guarantees sexual freedom to consenting adults in private. However

by James Grieve

we did not want merely to copy the English legislation (its provisions about the crews of merchantmen, for example, did not seem very relevant to shipping on Lake Burley Griffin), but rather to rethink in the light of current expert knowledge, opinion and research the whole concept of (a) what should constitute a homosexual offence, and (b) even more revolutionary in its implications what punishments, if any, should be prescribed for such homosexual acts as we believed should remain offences.

English legislation

This was why we departed from the English Act on three fundamental points: the definition of adult; the definition of privacy; and the question of punishments. We knew that any departure from the English legislation would have to be weightily justified, but felt that any compromise with the ideal law as we conceived it would be unacceptable to us. No doubt all law-reform bodies face this dilemma: the pragmatists say, "Remember, you're dealing with politicians, unsentimental, unscrupulous, boorish ignoramuses who have an eye on the next election and will be influenced by prejudice more than by reason. Settle for an achievable compromise." While the idealists say: "Our principle is right. We shall settle for nothing short of total reform." So, although the pragmatists believe that we risked achieving nothing by asking for everything - a belief which I do not share we decided to draft the ideal homosexual offences ordinance, based on the most enlightened contemporary ideas in criminology and sexology.

We sent our draft ordinance to the Attorney General and his adviser raised all sorts of non-problems and made things as difficult as possible for us, our committee members were pessimistic about the chances of reform, any reform. It came therefore as a great surprise, three months ago, when the Attorney-General publicly if tentatively espoused the principle of our whole case: that one should not "bring within the scope of criminal punishment acts involving no appreciable risk of harm to the community's legitimate interests, done by persons who do not believe that in doing them they are guilty for any wrong...." What could have brought about this apparent volte-face in the Attorney-General's opinion is a matter for conjecture. It had been preceded by a spate of unsavoury, unpopular and mainly unsuccessful prosecutions of men on sex charges in Canberra. It has been suggested that these prosecutions plus the inclusion of homosexual law reform in the ALP's policy at the recent Canberra by-election may not have been without some bearing on the Attorney-General's new attitude. But whatever caused the change of heart is probably unimportant. The main thing is that the Government has now made noises and motions suggesting that it might be prepared, if there were no public outcry from the illiberals and wowers, to enact some sort of reform in the laws governing homosexuality. It is at this point, now that the principle of the need for reform has been conceded, that ways and means of reforming must be canvassed. And it is now that it is important for the HLRS to press its proposed reforms on the Government's attention, and especially those three vital points, regarding privacy, adulthood and punishment, where our proposals depart from the English Act of 1967. For it is on the Act (and not on the much more humane and tolerant Dutch homosexuality laws) that the Australian Government will most probably seek to model its legislation; and that Act, in my view, is defective in at least those three respects.

The Sexual Offences Act of 1967 limits the English law's leniency towards the homosexual to the behaviour of consenting adults in private. Adults, for this Act, are defined as aged 21 or over; private, for this Act, means between two men.

Now, I am persuaded by legal geniuses that the concept of privacy is an extremely difficult one to define. With the ingenuousness of the uninformed, I must say that it seems to me an extremely simple one to define and that privacy is what happens when several people are out of sight and hearing (or believe themselves to be out of sight and hearing) of any passer-by whose presence they might reasonably foresee (excluding policemen standing on other policemen's shoulders to peek through the transom). Two gentlemen disporting themselves under a dwarf conifer on City Hill are, by that definition, not in private; but 30 men doing what they please in a closed room are in private. That is to say, privacy is an effect, not of your numbers, but of the likelihood that any reasonable outsider would catch sight of what you are doing, and of the precautions that you have taken to avoid being seen by such a person. In the words of one of our committee: "If two monks in a closed room at the top of a tower are in private then 30 monks in the same closed room are also in private." It was on grounds such as these that we chose to depart from the English law's definition of private as "between two people".

A glance at the way the English bill came to be drafted in the first place, and at what effects it is having on English homosexuals, supports the wisdom of our interpretation. The restriction of privacy to two men was an amendment written into the English legislation during its passage through the House of Lords to appease the disquiet of an ancient peer who feared the growth of what he called "buggers' clubs". Why anyone should fear the growth of any such thing is a mystery to me; if our laws admit of heterosexual parties at which everyone over the age of consent fucks everyone else (and why, for God's sake, if they feel like it, should they not?), then why should the same not go for homosexual parties? You may well find such conduct immoral; but the point is: should it be a crime? Should somebody go to prison because he enjoys having sex with more than one person at a time, or in the presence of others? As for the effect on homosexuals in England, it appears from a recent book (The Other Love, by H. Montgomery Hyde, Heinemann, 1970) that this restrictive privacy provision inhibits the growth of homosexual counselling societies and also lays homosexual groups open to the danger of prosecution for conspiracy. If the intention of a Government in reforming the law is to allow homosexual men not solely the meagre right to have sex as they wish but also the same freedom to associate with their likes as is enjoyed by dogs, homosexual women and by all the rest of us (a freedom, after all, which we all look on as a basic right), then it appears that this intention could well be sabotaged by restricting privacy to two people. And, if you don't see much wrong in depriving homosexuals of this right, try substituting for 'homosexuals' any other minority group - say, Jews, students, Negroes, left-handers, etc.

Justice in love

The English Act defines adulthood for homosexuals as 21 years. There would appear to be reasons why this age is unsatisfactory. If the age of consent for girls is set at 16, why should homosexual boys have to wait five years more before they can have a legal love affair? Does anyone seriously believe that a boy can be seduced into being a homosexual between 16 and 21? Homosexuality may well be an illness, as some maintain; but it is surely not a contagious disease. And if it is possible to seduce someone

into being a homosexual, why should it stop being possible at 21? Is it not accepted that an individual's sexuality becomes fixed long before puberty (perhaps as early as six years of age, according to an authority quoted in a recent press report)? If, in various parts of the civilised world, young men can be sent to die for their country at 18, can vote at 18, drive a car, make contracts, frequent pubs, marry, is it not anomalous and unjust that some of them, at the age of greatest sexual activity, should have to wait until they are 21 for a sexual and emotional satisfaction that the law denies them? The evidence is that a 19 year-old homosexual will be harmed more lastingly by a stay in prison than by orgasm in another's embrace. I have heard it suggested, by legal pragmatists, that the Government of J.G. Gorton might just, at an outside chance, legalise homosexual acts by men over 25. If this is to be the case, it would be a craven submission to uninformed opinion, a leftover from the mentality that believes that "immorality" should be curtailed by law. The lot of young homosexuals would not be improved by any such reform and their emotional development would continue to be blighted by guilt-feelings and by the knowledge that they can go to prison for loving someone. It is for reasons of this sort, and because of a more basic inability to see anything wrong in homosexual loveaffairs, whether between two 18 year-olds or an 18 year-old and an older man, that the committee recommended that the age of homosexual consent should be 18 years.

Counsel not goal

It is on the question of appropriate punishments that our HLRS proposals depart farthest from the English Act. In England, the courts can still hand out crude punishment to those homosexuals not covered by the permissiveness of the reform. A 20-year-old can still be sent to gaol for five years; even those who are legally adult but who offend against the definition of privacy have been savagely treated. It seems to me self-evident that a person who has a compulsion to commit certain acts in public will not be deterred from committing them, and more importantly will not be helped, by being sent to prison. More experienced homosexuals come out of prisons than go into them. It also seems self-evident that it is inappropriate solely to imprison anyone who suffers from a behavioural abnormality such as paederasty. Such people are surely more in need of expert help and counsel than of being punished for what some of them see as an affliction no more their fault than the colour of their eyes. We believe that the deterrent and preventive objectives of penal sanctions should be subordinate to the third objective of penal sanctions: the reformation of the offender. And we conclude that this aim of reforming homosexual offenders (if it is possible) will probably not be achieved by imprisoning them. We have accordingly recommended to the Attorney-General that all present maximum sentences be lowered, that some present offences be treated as trivial and that in all cases judges be compelled to seek expert psychiatric advice about an offender before passing sentence upon him. In this, we follow the opinion of the medical members of the original Wolfenden Committee in England.

It remains to be seen whether such liberalism will prove acceptable to Liberals.

P.S. for a moving and enlightening account of a homosexual's emotional life, read J.R. Ackerley's My Father and Myself.



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Harry Hooton

HOOTON

Arthur and Corinne Cantrill have recently finished in Canberra their new film "HARRY HOOTON", 80 minutes long and in colour. This film is the major work produced during Arthur's stay in Canberra as Creative Arts Fellow at the Australian National University.

Harry Hooton was a poet and philosopher who died in Sydney in 1961. In the months before his death he recorded hours of tape of his philosophy, political ideals and extracts from his poems. As he

said himself "I'm not a poet or a philosopher really, I'm just the greatest man in the world or some such classification like that". The soundtrack of the film is made up from extracts of Hooton's tapes and electronic effects created by Arthur Cantrill.

The film took fifteen months to make - virtually the whole of Arthur's Fellowship. During this period the Cantrills' ideas have changed and developed and they regard the film as a "filmmakers journal reflecting fifteen months of experiment and innovation". The film itself shows the development of these ideas - there is a changing emphasis throughout from editing of the original material to a more liberated free-flowing film form where the editing is minimal. At all times the film is concerned with light, colour and movement. This reaches the ultimate expression when direct light, both white and coloured, is allowed to act on raw film stock, and in the handprinting of layers of existing film (8 mm and 16 mm) by direct light.

Harry Hooton wrote constantly about the creation of the ideal city. There are no such modern cities, and the Cantrills have tried to create their own ideal city on film, following Hooton's ideas, with pure and beautiful colours, layers of images and movements, creating these from structures of the city such as machines, instruments, electronic devices, sculptures and etchings.

People also appear in the film, but merely as physical presences, with no attempt to penetrate their innermost personalities. As Hooton said, "If you aren't a poet of machines then you aren't a poet". This is a film of machines, and where people appear they represent the unknowable man - we can know matter but not man "Man the understander will never be understood, will not stand still to be studied, will move on ever, warm, elusive alive".

"HARRY HOOTON" - the film - is a marvellous, stunning, visual experience.

The FIRST PUBLIC SCREENING of the film will be jointly presented by Canberra Film Society and the A.N.U. Film Group in:

The Copland Lecture Theatre, ANU on Wednesday, 2 September, at 8.30 pm.

Admission will be 50c for members of Canberra Film Society of A.N.U. Film Group and \$1.00 for non-members.

The COPLAND LECTURE THEATRE is on the Barry Drive side of the Copland Building which is the first University building on the right-hand side of University Avenue, proceeding away from the City.

BIG FELLA

Three times I heard Jack Lang speak at Sydney University last year and every time he would try to shun the past and advance proposals for the future. That is Jack Lang. Turning ninety-four and still a force to contend with on the political arena.

It is to be expected that papers such as the Melbourne Age should call on Professor Crisp to review Jack Lang's autobiography: Crisp, who adores Chifley, one of Lang's great rivals. And the Sydney Morning Herald turns to Westerway for a review. Yes Jack Lang is still a man with tremendous charisma when the papers have to put up men like, these to review his autobiography.

The Turbulent Years, is a compelling book to read and shows with extraordinary blandness the bitterness of the times. The book is Lang from beginning to end; his blunt unashamed actions, that epitomised his political career are recalled in that same blunt manner.

On his first ever election, The Premier of NSW called Lang to his office to congratulate him in front of the whole Cabinet. Said Lang, "For (my election) I have nothing to thank you. You didn't want me and did everything possible to stop me. So thank you for nothing. But now I am here, I propose to stay here. Good-day and good-bye." And this is how Lang today recalls last year's talks to university students: "In my talks, I warned them of the necessity of approaching their studies with a radical viewpoint. If they were to be conservatives at twenty-one they would be victims of old fogginess at forty-five. I told them not to swallow the opiates of the Establishment without asking questions and seeking the truth themselves - I assured them that if there was an argument for the Right, there was invariably an argument for the Left, and it was their duty to examine both and make up their minds independently". It seems that this man just cannot stop.

The book is the story of Australia's most colourful politician - a man with phenomenal charisma who could carry meetings of hundreds of thousands. Moratorium Day in Melbourne this year was but a fraction of Lang's meetings at the Sydney Town Hall and in the Domain and

Moore Park back in the twenties and thirties. His all-pervading self confidence brought a pride to the desperate working class that was ridiculously unrealistic. Every other State had lowered the Basic Wage, Child Endowment, (Lang's invention) and the Widows' Pensions (another 'Langer'). And the 44-hour week had gone up to 48 - again throughout Australia excepting New South Wales.

And Lang still showed that the NSW books were not appreciably worse than the other States. But the pressure was on him, and when he refused to alter the workers' pay and conditions and sought to seek funds elsewhere by newsprint taxes, (gaining editorial amnesty for life) and finally the tax on all Mortgages, his opponents moved in for the kill.

A circular concerning Lang's government finance system was the key to Lang's dismissal. He had been cut off from the banks' funds completely and so attempted to run all finance through the State Treasury. Unemployed members of the Timber Workers' Union were hired as

guards in case the Commonwealth Government tried to move in, and Lang sent around a circular giving instructions to civil servants of how to organise finance including all pay. Rumour had it that "arms and ammunition had been distributed to the troops at Victoria Barracks at Middle Head and at Liverpool, to the naval ratings at Garden Island and the Air Force at Richmond." Finally the Governor, Sir Philip Game dismissed Lang because the circular was allegedly illegal and Lang had refused to recall it. Lang considered arresting Game (shades of Governor Bligh) but because of the likelihood of armed Commonwealth intervention decided against such action.

It was an extraordinary era - Lang was either the hero or the demagogue. Either way he failed to carry out his plans, for the ensuing election was a landslide defeat created by an hysteria malevolently organised by the employers. They advised in each employee's last wage packet before the election that "if Lang won on the Saturday there would be no guarantee that their jobs would be available to them in the following week." Only days before this Lang had addressed a rally of between 250,000 and 400,000 "supporters" at Moore Park.

Nonetheless Lang could play dirty too. In a Federal election after the war he obtained evidence that Chifley had been involved in moneylending at exorbitant rates. Waiting until the last night of election broadcasting allowed by law, Lang revealed the information which, he describes, fell like a "bombshell".

They were turbulent times. How much the turbulence was due to Lang and how much it was honestly being tamed by Lang is hard to answer. But he is still an enigma - the "Big Fella" of Australian politics. This book is his final achievement - a fiery, totally Lang approach to the huge events that rocked this country until every penny shaken. Read it.

Andrew Podger;

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The Man who shot Woodstock

In the past year two American films have been released in Australia, that have not been churned out by the tinsel and paper mache Hollywood, production machine. One was 'Easy Rider' and the other is one yet to be released in Canberra, 'Woodstock'. Both have been made cheaply, both have made a lot of money, and both have shaken Hollywood to its hollow core.

Michael Wadleigh, the director 'Woodstock' was recently in Canberra, to promote his film. Since the film was shot in 16mm, Wadleigh decided, in order to fill a wide screen, he would use a multiple images effect. Bearing this in mind, he set out for the Woodstock rock festival with a dozen or so friends and cameramen from the non-commercial network, NET (National Education Television). All the filming was done on the spot, 20 hours a day, as the performers were carried away by the 400,000 people in the audience that they played until they dropped, using a conservative closeup with handheld cameras, he tried to strip away the flashing psychedelia from the musos and present the uncommunicating with the audience. His themes can thus unfold in a seemingly casual manner.

Unfortunately, though the censor did not deem fit that the film should pass unscathed. Approximately five minutes have been cut from the Australian version, and another twenty minutes were modified by the distributors, Warner Bros. What we are seeing is an extremely watered down version of the film. Australia has the dubious distinction of having cut the most from the film; more, in fact, than the noted liberal censors in South Africa.

More importantly, in this case is the material which has been cut. From the usual four-letter words such as the beginning F-U-C-K from Country Joe and the fish to the nude bathing scenes [replaced by nude bathing dogs] the censor's scissors flew. They are all standard cuts but more distressing are the cuts made of the scenes with drugs or discussion of drugs. References to pot and acid are chopped. In particular a discussion [between two of the town's people] not at the festival but in a nearby town, is filmed. One is pig headedly saying "They're all high, young girls of fifteen sleeping in the grass, They're all high, they're all high...." like a record. The other is trying to reason with him. It is a scene, where ideas are presented, an argument centred around pot, and nothing else. It is inexcusable that the censors are now destroying not just the nudity and profanity and violence but are now preventing this alcohol-soaked society from hearing rational arguments about pot. A similar scene in 'Easy Rider' is cut - indicating a disturbing trend.

Warner Bros, the distributors, have played an important part in the censorship. Not

wishing that the public know the film is chopped by half an hour, they have embarked on a campaign to hoodwink the public into believing that the film is substantially the same as the American version, barring the five minutes. In this way they can capitalize on the aura of the censorship without letting the audiences lose faith. An interesting side-light is a reply to a letter sent by the ANU Film Club to Warner Bros. It stated that the students had misunderstood Wadleigh and in fact none of the film, except the exorcised five minutes, was different from the American version: a point which Wadleigh had emphasised again and again.

If distributors continue in their collusion with the censor, it does not auger well for Australian film audiences.

As an ironic footnote, it is noted that in Britain, 'Woodstock', a film about youth and to a large extent for youth, was banned to audiences below eighteen years.

This may be an Advertisement

Up the Right Channels is a unique event in Australian University history. It is a collection of documents written by about 100 people at the University of Queensland who share a common dissatisfaction with the current educational set-up and a common desire for a university which is grappling with the needs of men and women NOW.

Up the Right Channels tells you what was really happening in 1969-70. The official reports, the Vice-Chancellors' speeches, project the image of the university as a studious backwater, safely protected from disruption and disturbance by the diligent opaqueness of the student mind. Up the Right Channels is the only place you'll find out that there are students who are saying to their lecturers, "We don't want you as a teacher but as a fellow-student who can contribute valuable experience and knowledge to a common pursuit," and "We wish to fight (and we hope you will join us) in changing a whole nation's social relationships, not only internally but in its attitudes to the underprivileged people throughout the third world. We want you to become part of the solution - at the moment most of you are part of the problem."

Up the Right Channels offers cogent evidence to support its characterization of the present state of the humanities as not devoted to the underlying rationales of activities hard-pressed in a civilizational crisis, but rather to trivia as a way of life.

of the social sciences, as involving a concept of social scholarship divorced from passion and morality;

of the physical and applied sciences, as over-specialized and socially irresponsible.

Up the Right Channels sees the present plethora of structural reforms as incomplete and meaningless unless accompanied by thorough public discussion of the educational issues obfuscated by the present hierarchical power relations:

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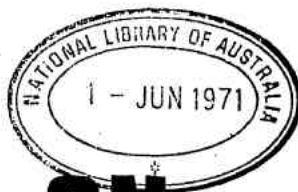
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NOTES ON CAMBODIA

by Colin Mackerras

Until March this year, Cambodia could claim a more peaceful post-War history than any other nation in South east Asia. Under King Sihanouk, who had succeeded to the throne in 1941, full independence was won from the French in 1953. A brief occupation of the north-eastern provinces in 1952 by Vietminh troops was ended the following year when they withdrew in accordance with the Geneva Accords. One of the terms of this important document was that free elections should be held in Cambodia. In March 1955 Sihanouk abdicated to form a political party, which won the elections overwhelmingly.

Sihanouk endeavoured to follow a policy of neutrality. His verbal attacks were directed against both right- and left-wing countries and their supporters within his own borders. In 1963, he cut off all aid from the United States and, when the buildup intensified in Vietnam two years later, broke off diplomatic relations. Domestic Communists were frequently treated without any mercy. Yet it is true that his foreign policy leaned more towards China and North Vietnam than to their enemies and he was frequently seen in Peking.

When the Vietnam war burst forth in its full fury following large-scale American intervention, Sihanouk's policy became much more open to attack from both sides and consequently more fragile. His achievement in keeping his country at peace after that time was a truly remarkable one. It is of course true that the peace was never total. A guerrilla movement led by the mountain people, the Khmer Loeu had long been simmering in the north-eastern province of Rattankiri which borders Laos and South Vietnam, while the Khmer Rouge or Cambodian Communists, grew increasingly active in several parts of the country. Meanwhile, the Thai-backed insurgency of the Khmer Serai was operating in the western provinces.

From 1966 on, Sihanouk faced increasing economic and political problems. Despite his many successes in spreading education and health services and the fact that no Cambodian faced serious malnutrition or starvation, the country's balance of payments continued to worsen and industrial expansion faltered. In 1968 the riel was devalued by 50 per cent following the French devaluation of the franc.

Meanwhile it became extremely difficult for Sihanouk to remain detached from the war in neighbouring Vietnam. The North Vietnamese and National Liberation front found the border areas of eastern Cambodia a convenient territory for launching attacks on South Vietnam and began to import more and more supplies through the port of Sihanoukville. The Americans and pro-American South Vietnamese started to make short incursions into Cambodia and occasionally to bomb Cambodian territory.

All these matters intensified the political pressure on Sihanouk. There had long been right-wing forces in the Cambodian Government. Lon Nol, who enjoyed great support in the army, had been prime minister in 1966-7 and was known to be sceptical of Sihanouk's left-wing sympathies.

In fact, the major cause of his resignation from the post was that students and left-wing intellectuals demonstrated against his attempts to reduce Communist activities. In 1969, in response to the growing agitation felt by many Cambodians at the expansion of the Communist depots along the borders, Sihanouk again appointed Lon Nol as prime minister.

The coup d'etat in March this year had therefore been brewing for sometime, and there are observers who claim that Lon Nol had been planning it since 1966. It was aimed, among other things, at expelling the left-wing Vietnamese troops, at strengthening the Cambodian economy and ridding the country of the unhealthy play-boy image which Lon Nol and many others of the urban elite felt was one of the main characteristics of Sihanouk's leadership.

The third of these aims has been achieved, at least for the time being. The first two problems have been exacerbated, not solved. No sooner had Sihanouk fallen than diplomatic relations with China, North Vietnam and the NLF became strained and then broken with the result that the left-wing forces began attacking the Cambodian army, a rarity in earlier and better days. Full-scale war broke out; the enemies of Lon Nol expanded westwards and came near to Phnom Penh.

When the Americans and their South Vietnamese clients intervened, they produced impressive figures of weapons captured and enemy killed. But it takes a long time to teach a nation obsessed with tangible things that figures do not tell the whole story. Already the Communists have recovered sufficiently to be able to approach within a few miles of Phnom Penh and every "victory" the government announces is closer to the capital than the one before. Militarily the Cambodian army will become increasingly dependent on the support of right-wing South Vietnamese troops, American air-power and the arms of anybody prepared to give them.

The Lon Nol government faces a wide variety of complex and serious problems at the present stage and it may be worthwhile examining them briefly.

One of the most important of them lies in the very nature of the opposition, which is a people's war. The strategy of the left-wing elements is based not upon the capture of cities but in building up support among the peasantry. Over the next few months the revolutionaries are certain to consolidate their political influence in the villages. This kind of process does not hit the headlines of the world press, but it is of the utmost importance all the same. It is a durable phenomenon and very difficult to oppose. It depends upon good will and confidence, the belief in eventual victory and the ability to persuade the people that the revolution is desirable and will ultimately triumph. It is a kind of strategy at which the Communists have always proved masters, principally because they believe in what they are doing.

It is essential to a people's war that its leaders should be nationalists. In this

respect the left-wing elements have an advantage in that they have Sihanouk on their side. The prince was, after all, the man who won Cambodia its independence from the French and it was he who gave the nation its interlude of peace. Despite Lon Nol's attempts to brand him as a traitor, he must surely have a significant following among the broad masses of the people; and even the urban elite which was responsible for his downfall must look back with some nostalgia on the peaceful years of his rule.

Moreover, many of the fighters in the left-wing armies are Cambodians. Observers have reported ample evidence that these troops are far from purely Vietnamese. This is hardly surprising in view of the insurgents who already opposed Sihanouk when he governed in Phnom Penh. Such people must have taken heart from recent developments and been able to induce other Cambodians to join their ranks.

On the other hand, it remains true that one of the dominant features of Cambodia especially at present -- is the antipathy between Khmer and Vietnamese. But if this feeling is a weakening force for the Communists, it is just as much so for Lon Nol. His government has had to depend on military support from Thieu and his army, the members of which have behaved like a conquering force, indulging in looting and other similar activities. These can hardly have endeared them to the Cambodian population.

Intermingled with this distrust is the whole question of Cambodia's Vietnamese population. At the time of Sihanouk's fall there were almost 500,000 Vietnamese living in Cambodia. These people have received rough treatment from the new government and must be a ready reservoir of manpower for discontented insurgents. The Cambodian and American-backed South Vietnamese governments have begun evacuating them to South Vietnam, but it will take a long time to deal with all of them. Those that remain in Cambodia are much more likely to feel kindly towards Sihanouk, under whom they were able to live in peace and reasonable prosperity, than towards Lon Nol, whose administration has pushed them into refugee camps and taken their possessions friends and relations.

Another object of Khmer distrust is the Thais. Cambodia's western neighbour has made clear that it feels itself threatened by developments in Cambodia and intends to intervene. Cambodia is doomed to suffer the fate it has dreaded so long and which Sihanouk's adroit statesmanship was able to ward off -- that of being squashed in between two predatory neighbours Thailand and Vietnam, both hungry for profit at its expense. Anti-Thai feeling will probably rebound in the long run to the advantage of the left-wing, not only because of the strongly pro-American stance of the Thai government, but also because Sihanouk was the only man capable of dealing with the threat from the western border.

Another potential source of hostility towards Lon Nol of the Cambodian population is the fact of American bombing. The U.S. government has stated that it will raid positions in Cambodia only if it is necessary for the defence of South Vietnam. One has heard such stories so often before, yet the B52s continue and expand their destruction. Certainly the

U.S. airforce has been virtually free in its work so far and the signs are that the American government is happy with this state of affairs; a great deal of congressional pressure will be necessary to change it. I think it likely that American bombs, under U.S., Thai or Vietnamese labels will continue to fall on Cambodia for some time to come.

But surely the most important assets of the left-wing forces in Cambodia -- just as in other parts of East Asia -- are their ability to organize and the fact that they can offer a positive ideology. Human beings have always shown themselves willing to fight for a faith, which builds up morale and a sense of community. An ideology has far greater power to make people feel useful than does an anti-ideology. Unless Lon Nol can devise a substantial ideology of his own, one which goes beyond anti-Communism, his chances of survival are minimal.

All the factors mentioned so far are primarily psychological in nature. But there are also good military reasons for doubting that Lon Nol can remain in power indefinitely. The most important is the U.S. withdrawal from Vietnam and the pressures at work in America to prevent a second incursion into Cambodia. It is now quite clear that the U.S. is determined to withdraw its combat troops from Southeast Asia. To maintain them there is proving too costly in terms of American morale to justify the somewhat uncertain dividends. From Cambodia's point of view the fierce reaction in the American senate and among the U.S. population against the Cambodian intervention in May and June is perhaps more important. Air strikes and advisers cost the Americans few lives, but a ground operation can be expensive and is apt to incite opposition. To send ground troops back to Khmer soil would be politically disastrous for Nixon and he is unlikely to take such a step.

At the same time the military situation in Laos is strongly advantageous to Lon Nol's enemies. Now that the North Vietnamese and Pathet Lao have taken almost the whole of southern Laos, they are well placed to continue the supply of arms into Cambodia and South Vietnam, thus replacing the tremendous loss of the port facilities of Kompong Som (formerly Sihanoukville) after the prince's fall. To make up the losses sustained with the invasion of the "sanctuaries" along the eastern border will not take more than few months, and it is unlikely to be a breathing space long enough to allow Lon Nol to build up an effective army.

But Lon Nol's basic weakness is that he has failed to carry out the promises which are supposedly the very *raison d'être* of his government. He has not driven the North Vietnamese and NLF forces from Cambodia, on the contrary they are stronger than ever. He has not refurbished the Cambodian economy, it is weaker than it was under Sihanouk. Many major towns are no more than shells, almost all the major rubber plantations have ceased operations, industrial production has never been lower. Peace -- the great asset of Sihanouk's administration -- is no more. What are the advantages of the Lon Nol regime? This question must occupy many Cambodian minds. Unless a good answer is forthcoming or a great military power intervenes on a large scale on his side, Lon Nol must surely fall.

